

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal has a long history of International labor migration. Around 200 years ago, Nepal is started to seek work abroad and send remittances back to their families in Nepal. In early 19th century the first men migrated to Lahore (in today's Pakistan) to join the army of the Sikh ruler, Ranjit Sigh. They earned the nickname 'Lahure' which is still used today for Nepalese employed in foreign armies abroad. In 1815/1816 the first British army of India and were then and still are called "Gorkhas". Since then, international labor migration of Nepalese has never ceased. Especially in the recent decades, it has greatly increased and diversified in pattern (NIDS, 2004).

After globalization, labor migration for overseas employment from the labor surplus country has rapidly increased. Nepal is one of the least developed countries in south Asia. About 74 percent of the Nepalese people depend upon subsistence agriculture. Unemployment, poverty, political instability is the main causes for labor migration and remittance is one of the major sources of income (MOF, 2013)

Labor Migration for Employment: A Status Report for Nepal 2013/14 shows that the number of migrants leaving Nepal for work is increasing every year. During the fiscal year 2015, more than 520,000 labor permits were issued to Nepalese planning to work abroad.

Remittances have become a major contributing factor to increasing household income as well as to the national GDP. In 2013, remittance inflows topped US \$ 5 billion, or 25 percent of the national GDP. This placed Nepal third among the countries receiving the highest proportion of remittances in terms of GDP. Remittance accounts for 29.6 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as of last fiscal year, according to the NRB.

Remittances are the bedrock of Nepal's economy, forming about 30 percent of GDP and have been providing households with additional money to spend on daily needs, education, health and property.

According to Bhattarai (2006), the reasons behind migration are almost same in Nepal as in other parts of the world. Poverty, limited employment opportunities, deteriorating agriculture productivity, and armed conflict are some of the motives behind international labor migration.

There are many villages in Nepal where labor migration has been established as a culture of the communities; that is, going abroad for work for a while and returning with some money and the migrating to different geographical location, preferably in towns and cities. The influence of friends, relatives and well-wishers has also played a prominent role in the promotion of labor migration in this Himalayan nation.

Youth population displaced by Maoist-led 10 years-long armed conflict (1996-2006) found foreign employment a lucrative and safe alternative for a living and safety, which in time turned to be a necessity for them.

Every year, an estimated more than 4 million Nepalese travel abroad for work, equivalent to one-third of the working male population (World Bank, 2011), and around 7.2% of the population is estimated to be absent at any one time (NIDS and NCCR, 2012).

Families having increased income from remittance tend to migrate from villages to urban areas. Growing towns and cities across the country is an indication of this internal migration. More than one sector has been affected by labor migration in Nepal. Some notable variables of this effect are: internal migration, increase in drug addiction, family breakups, single spouses, bad orientations of children etc. (Gajurel, 2006).

Migration is not just an economic activity but it also causes a lot of sociological changes as well as psychological changes. It causes structural changes in a society that has impact in all aspects of the society and its population. This study is an attempt to study the socio-economic and psychological impact of migration of emigrants' wives.

1.2 Statement of problems

Nepalese international labor migration has increased in recent decades. With this international migration, there is also increase in migrating from rural to urban areas. The urban population increased from 13.9% in 2001 to 17.07% in 2011 (CBS 2012). Those who are migrating internally are increasingly women. Although there is no data available on internal migration disaggregated by gender, it can be observed that in the rural areas those who remain are women, including married women. “The increasing number of men's emigration, thinning of population in rural areas, and increasing visibility of woman in towns and cities suggest a relation between men's international migration and women's rural to urban migration during the last decades (Maharjan Mahesh Raj 2015).”

Transnational migration is creating new family forms. The resultant transnational family is divided between homes and abroad, and at home the left behind members live together. Women are generally viewed as left behind in the family, living on their own in a nuclear family, or living with the husband's family. With many developing countries becoming remittance economies, a growing number of families are now moving to urban areas, such as nearby towns and cities (Adhikari 2001 and 2011).

The purpose of this study is to provide an in-depth analysis of socio-economic and socio-psychological condition of emigrant wives who have made rural to urban migration. There have been various studies on the topic of migration in Nepal. Socio-economic studies and numerical analysis on cause and effect of migration have been conducted by various individuals and institutions. But there are no adequate studies on socio-economic and socio-psychological conditions of wives of those migrant husbands. As more and more men are migrating abroad with their wives in turn migrating to urban areas, there is a considerable population of such emigrant wives who are migrant themselves. This population of women makes a significant part of our society. I am interested to study these women to know more about their socio-economic and psychological state.

When husbands leave for abroad for work, lives of their wives also change dramatically. Wives may enjoy more economic income but they also have added responsibilities. They now need to take care of making decisions inside and outside

the households. Separated from husbands, they also need to maintain relationships with relatives and in-laws by themselves. When these women themselves migrate away from their home village to more urban settings, they need to adapt themselves to new surroundings. These new changes in lives of these women can have both positive and negative impacts. Their new move to urban life can give freedom, autonomy, better lifestyle, empowerment, and their self-realization, as well as separation, lack of support and increased vulnerability. The women go through a lot of psychological changes as well. Separation from husbands can make them lonely and helpless and new changed dynamics with family and being a single parent can be stressful as well. On the other hand, increased economic freedom, physical mobility and social exposure give them opportunities for personal growth and fulfillment. Besides studying the socio-economic and psychological state of these women, it is also important to study the relationship between socio-economic state and psychological states of them. It will be important to know whether women who have better socio-economic conditions such as better income and education and better social support are also psychologically more fit. On the other hand it could be possible that psychological fitness is mostly dependent on the quality of relationship between husband and wives. It will be very useful if we can understand the relationship between these different socio-economic and psychological variables of the immigrant wives.

This study aims to focus on the following three major themes:

-) What is the socio-economic condition of emigrants' wives? (income, education, profession, family dynamics)
-) What is emigrants' wives socio-psychological condition (relationship with husband, psychological well-being, and future optimism) during the period of separation from their husband?
-) What is the relationship between socio-economic and psychological conditions of emigrants' wives?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the proposed study is to explore the socio-psychological and socio-economical conditions of labor emigrants' wives and marital dynamics between the wives and the emigrant husbands. The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To study socio-economic and socio-psychological status of emigrants' wives
2. To study the relationship between socio-economic and socio-psychological state of emigrant's wives.

1.4 Limitation of Study

This study is conducted for the partial fulfillment of requirement of the M.A in sociology. The research itself is an investigation of new things; however, this study is constrained by time and resources. The study only covered Kathmandu valley and the number of respondents are only 30. For such a complex, multi-dynamic topic, this study may have limited. Therefore, the generalization outcome of the present study may not be generalized of the all internal migrating women in city area throughout Nepal. In spite of these limitation efforts became made to make the study as empirical as possible.

1.5 Structure of the study

The present study has included five chapters. The first chapter includes about the introduction (background) of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives and rational of the study. Second chapter deals with the literature reviews and theoretical approaches. The third chapter addresses methodology. The fourth chapter includes background characteristics of women who are internally migrated in rural-to-urban and collected data

Analysis. The last chapter contains summary and conclusion.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Migration and Labor migration

Migration of people from one place to another is a usual phenomenon since the beginning of human civilization. The migration in the beginning was for the sake of food and exploring new places for security purpose. But gradually the migration took the shape in diverse form and now has become a very essential and common in each and every corner of the world. International labor migration is one of the integral components while talking about international migration. Millions of people from around the world (especially from the developing world) are leaving their usual place of residence for seeking better employment opportunities and supply food for their dependents. Globalization and integration of regional economics have added impetus to the growing mobility of workers across borders (ILO, 2003).

Migration can be temporary (individuals move for a short period and then return to their home communities), circular (individuals move back and forth between home and work communities), or permanent (individuals relocate themselves and, possibly, their families). Migration is a dynamic process so some individuals move from one type of migrant to another. For example, workers may intend initially to remain only temporarily or to circulate but then become permanent residents of another location.

Migration is one of the three components of population change. Any change in the volume and flow of migration will change the size, growth, and other characteristics of the population both in sending and receiving areas. Migration within a country does not affect its the total size of the population and growth rate but it affects regional and sub-regional population and growth rate within the country. But migration into and/or outside the country does affect the size and the growth of a country's population.

ILO estimates some 5 to 7 million migrant workers and their dependents outside their countries of origin across Asia and another 8 to 9 million migrants, mostly Asian, in the Middle East.

According to the ILO global estimates on migrant workers, in 2013, migrant workers accounted for 150 million of the world's approximately 232 million international migrants. Migrant workers contribute to growth and development in their countries of destination, while countries of origin greatly benefit from their remittances and the skills acquired during their migration experience. Yet, the migration process implies complex challenges in terms of governance, migrant workers' protection, migration and development linkages, and international cooperation. The ILO works to forge policies to maximize the benefits of labor migration for all those involved.

2.2 Migration in Nepal

Nepal is a developing, rural and agrarian country. Nearly 82.93% of its people live in rural areas (CBS, 2012). The annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is about US \$4.3 Billion. Production and productivity of the farmland is lower due to the landholding, rare application of modern technology, lack of knowledge about the modern cash crops and its market and transportation problem. However, in the absence of any off-farm activities, people are compelled to rely on agriculture. Since the return from agriculture is limited and employment opportunities are rare in the rural areas, people have to seek for other sources of income for their livelihood. Along with agriculture which contributes more than 30 percent of the GDP, remittance and service sector have emerged as major contributors to GDP. Remittance has contributed significantly to the reduction of poverty in the last 15 years. The Second Living Standard Survey has shown that remittance is one of the major contributors behind the decline of poverty-rate from 42 to 31 percent (CBS, 2004).

According to KC (2013), migration has been an important component of population redistribution in Nepal. People have been migrating from rural-to-rural and rural-to-urban areas in search of employment and educational opportunities. Occasional natural calamities like floods and landslides have also forced people to flee from their birth place to other potential areas for their livelihood. Internally displaced persons have remained in vulnerable situations expecting urgent rescue and help. Important causes of internal migration in Nepal have been poverty, inequitable distribution of income, unemployment, difficult livelihood, and food insecurity.

Migration unlike fertility and mortality is the least researched and understood component of demographic dynamics in Nepal despite the fact that many of Nepal's socio-economic and political problems are interwoven with the process of both internal and international migration (KC, 1998).

According to the 2017 Index of Economic Freedom, Nepal's economy lacks the entrepreneurial dynamism needed for stronger economic growth and long-term development. Overall, weak reform efforts have failed to stimulate broad-based poverty reduction. Political instability further weakens the capacity to implement economic reform or create a stable development environment. Lack of transparency, corruption, and a burdensome approval process impede much-needed expansion of private investment and production. Most of the people going for foreign job belong to the families who are economically very poor and they often live in the areas where there is acute lack of financial services.

Nepal has also long history of International labor migration. Around 200 years ago, Nepalese started to seek work abroad and send remittances back to their families in Nepal. In early 19th century the first men migrated to Lahore (in today's Pakistan) to join the army of the Sikh ruler, Ranjit Singh. They earned the nickname 'Lahure' which is still used today for Nepalese employed in foreign armies abroad. In 1815/1816 the first British army of India and were then and still are called "Gorkhas". Since then, international labor migration of Nepalese has never ceased. Especially in the recent decades, it has greatly increased and diversified in pattern (NTDS, 2004).

After globalization, labor migration for overseas employment from the labor surplus country has rapidly increased. Nepal is one of the least developed countries in south Asia. About 74 percent of the Nepalese people depend upon subsistence agriculture. Unemployment, poverty, political instability the main causes for labor migration and it is the source of income (MOF, 2013)

Economic migrant to the Middle East from south Asia and other parts of the world was spurred-on by oil boom in the early 1970s. international labor migration, mostly to gulf state, Malaysia, and south east Asian countries is a new phenomenon of migrant in the Nepalese context with about a 30 year long history. The government of Nepal officially opened its door for citizen to go abroad for work in late 1980s. Before that people used to work only in India because of open border and people did not have

access to other countries. After having labor agreements with a number of Gulf States the number of migrant worker has increased substantially since 1996 with the increasing demand every year. According to the population census 2001, India remains to be the main recipient of Nepalese migrant workers with about 600,000 migrant living there, India is followed by Gulf countries in aggregate (111,000) such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and so on.

The report - Labor Migration for Employment: A Status Report for Nepal 2013/14 shows that the number of migrants leaving Nepal for work is increasing every year. During the last fiscal year 2014, more than 520,000 labor permits were issued to Nepalese planning to work abroad. Malaysia is now the number one destination country for Nepali migrants, closely followed by Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE and Kuwait. The same report concluded that overseas employment is heavily male dominated: roughly 95 per cent of all labor permits are given to men. However, other data that captures those working in India (where labor permits are not required) or those leaving to work abroad through informal channels indicate that female migration might be as high as 12 per cent of the total workforce abroad.

Remittances have become a major contributing factor to increasing household income as well as to the national GDP. In 2013, remittance inflows topped US\$5 billion, or 25 per cent of the national GDP. This placed Nepal third among the countries receiving the highest proportion of remittances in terms of GDP.

2.3 Impacts of Migration

There are a lot of studies on the impact of migration on sending families, countries, from economic, developmental, sociological and anthropological perspectives. The majority of the studies that focus on the economic impact of migration on household members left behind have shown positive impact. Rapport and Disquiet (2006) show how the household members who are left behind, use migrants' remittances. Remittances are used to repay loans taken to finance migration or education, and insurance and strategic motives. It also directly contributes to household income, allowing households to purchase more assets; enables higher investment in business; and facilitate buying more goods, including education and health inputs. Yang (2004), and woodruff and Zenteno (2001) suggest that, at the household level, remittances can spur entrepreneurial activity.

According to Gulchekhra's study (2013), besides positive effects of labor migration on migrants' households, such as improved health and nutrition status, increased purchasing power and diversified consumption capacity of family members, there are also long-term negative effects. Mainly, the research concludes the following negative consequences or impacts of labor migration on migrants' households, such as high dependency of migrants' households on remittances and their vulnerability to adverse risks associated with job loss, accident, illnesses, death, etc. of their migrant family member working abroad; difficulties for women in managing the household work in absence of male households (husbands, fathers, older sons); difficulties in child-rearing in absence of their fathers; negative effects of labor migration on child education, negative effects of labor migration on expanding child labor in the Tajik society, particularly in early ages (consequently, exclusion from education); and, negative psychological effects of labor migration on migrants' wives.

Azam and Gubert (2006), state that migration is a decision that impacts the welfare of the household, the home community, and in the end the whole economy in various ways. The welfare implications of migration on the origin country are most often, though not always, sizable and positive. The two main channels through which migration alleviates poverty are increased incomes from remittances, ability to smooth consumption, access to finance for starting a new business, as well as tapping on to the knowledge and resources provided by the international community of the migrant Diasporas. Besides pure monetary gains, migration and remittances allow for higher investment in health care and education. Yet, not all impacts are positive: exploitation of migrants by unscrupulous recruiters or employers is reportedly widespread; separation from family can be stressful for migrants; and large scale immigration can pose serious challenges to a nation's identity and sovereignty.

A study conducted by Bhattari, Rewanta (2015) analyzes about the "Economic impact of remittance to the households" with objectives of the socio-economic status of migrant households. His study focuses on the factors affecting labor migrants in the study and the impacts on the place of origin of labor migrants. He concludes that International labor migration is a continuous process as well as one of the major livelihood strategies of the people in Gandakot VDC. It has been increased over space and time and been highly institutionalized. A clear shift of international labor migration is seen in direction and destination with increasing trend and volumes. Here

is not doubt that migration has played significant role in standard of living, due to the higher income in abroad people been able to afford necessary goods and home appliances.

A study conducted by Gyawali, Madhav (2014) analyzes about the "The socio-economic impact of remittance" with objectives of to analyze the socio-economic characteristics of migrants households, to analyze the causes and process of migration in the study area and to examine the socio-economic impacts of remittance income in the study area and measure income inequality. According to him foreign employment in Banganga VDC has increased over time in recent years. It has been highly institutionalized and several local agents and man power agencies are working actively while considerable numbers are going on their own efforts. A clear shift of foreign labor migration is seen in direction and destination with increasing trend and volumes. Gulf countries (including Dubai, India, Qatar) and Malaysia have the highest volume. In the process of going for foreign employment, the majority of migrants are going abroad from the route of Nepal. One fifth of the total migrants have gone abroad from India. The lack of information and being uneducated migrants some migrants are cheated from Manpower Company and local agents. His study concludes that the majority of migrants have either below the primary level of education or illiteracy. Almost all the youths are leaving their study because of the trend of going abroad with friends and neighbors. Unemployment, lack of agricultural land and low level of agricultural production are important factors for migration. Likewise, higher wage rate, demonstration effects (a feeling that if one has been abroad, the other wants to follow his/her steps) and presence of friends/relatives at the destination place and no need of special skills and higher education are other important factors associated with destination. The study says that the large part of remittance is being used in unproductive sectors like construction of houses, ornament buying, household consumption, buying land, alcohol and other individual purpose. Besides agricultural sector, there are not any options to invest and reinvest remittance. There are not any cottage industry and manufacturing industries also. Similarly, saving proportion is very low.

2.4 Migration and Gender

Migration, whether international or internal, impacts gender relations. Migration itself is impacted by gender dynamics. Gender is mostly manifested in the institution of family and household. Although gender operates at the societal level of organizations, the family is the main sphere.

Martin (2003), states that international migration greatly affects gender relations, particularly the role of women in households and communities. The impacts are multi-dimensional and complex. In many respects, migrations enhance the autonomy and power of women. When women from traditional societies migrate to advanced industrial societies, they become familiar with new norms regarding women's rights and opportunities. If they take outside employment, they may have access to financial resources that had never before compensated their labor. Even if their pay is pooled with other family members, this new wage-earning capacity often gives women greater ability to direct household priorities. Women who are left at home as their husbands migrate also experience changes in their role. The stay-at-home spouses may now have greater household and economic responsibilities. Although they may be financially dependent on remittances from their overseas relatives, the women may have substantial autonomy over decisions about how the funds will be used. Should their husbands not return home, or stop sending remittances, the women may have to assume even greater responsibility for themselves and their children. In other respects, migration can serve to reinforce traditional gender roles. This is particularly the case when women are expected to preserve cultural and religious norms that appear to be under attack.

Grasmuck and Pessar (1991) find gender and generational hierarchies important. Wives who live in nuclear families may suffer from less gender oppression, but women who live with husbands' parents may suffer from generational hierarchies, especially with regard to honor and fidelity of wives in the absence of husbands. Pauli (2007) in the case of Mexico finds that wives who receive remittance are generally empowered, and with this power they are able to live separately from mothers-in-law in the long run.

De Hass (2007) reviews the impact of international migration on social and economic development in Morocco as a sending country, from a developmental perspective.

Also on Morocco, Sadiqi and Ennaji (2004) review the impact of male migration from Morocco to Europe on women left behind. Hugo (2002) assesses the negative and positive aspects of internal and international migration on families in Indonesia. Herrera (2013) assesses gender mainstreaming and intersectionality in studies on migration and focuses on migrant care work, transnational families, and gendered analysis of migration policies. These reviews cover many aspects, including gendered migration, diverse causes of women's emigration, differential experiences migrant men and women, migration policies, potential empowerment and disempowerment of women, change in decision making, female household headship, change in family structure including nucleation of family, change in household division of labor, and change in gender and generation relations.

According to the study conducted by Bhattarai, Rewanta (2015), the structure of house been changed and farming has been taking pace towards the commercialization. The women's participation in social sphere has been increased noticeably and women are taking much more responsibilities which have assisted women's empowerment in society.

The study conducted by Mahesh Raj Maharjan (2015) analyzes about the "Mobility and family dynamics: A study of Internal Migrant Women" in a small town of Baglung in the western Nepal with objectives of to analyze the nature & role of remittance in Nepalese economy. His study focuses on the composition and pattern of male labor migration in the study area and to examine the socio-economic impact of remittance on household. His study states that as a result of men's international labor migration, women are also moving internally. This became a new culture of (internal) migration. The rural areas are becoming depopulated not only because of men's emigrations but more also because of women's migration along with children. Women do not return to village on the on hand, and there is de facto nucleation of family and lessening obligation toward parents (in-law) on the other. Most of those living in the village are older people and disabled. Care of these rural old people is going to be the major challenge of emigrants and migrants. With migration of women, there is fragmentation of family with in-law in village and wives and children in town. While educating child is a necessity, it is leading to nucleation of family, whether by necessity or by choice. Along with women being empowered, they have also become vulnerable to sexual and economic exploitation. If virilocal residence, local residence,

and male property ownership are seen as pillars of patriarchy, then with emigration of men and its consequences, including migration of women, these pillars are breaking apart in many migrant families.

These studies related to Nepal have been conducted on impact of husbands' emigration on left behind, such as change in gender/generational relations, increased female household headship/empowerment, increasing number of women internal migrants on city areas and socio-economical and psychological conditions on emigrants' women/ left behind.

2.5 Theoretical Concepts

Social scientists have applied various theories to analysis and describe the aspect of migrations on society. In the studies of migrations and its aspects of socio-economic and socio-psychological purposes, I utilize the suitable sociological theories to discuss or account recent trend of migration, increasing the number of labor migration of men leads to migrants of their wives internally in urban or city.

2.5.1 Pull and push factor

The pull and push theory of migration was first coined by Ravenstein of England in the 19th century. It stated that people migrate because of factors that push them out of their existing nation and factors that pull them in to another (Marquez). This is as a result of the desire of human beings to be better off than they currently are. The massive migration of Nepalese abroad for employment also has various push and pull factors. In context of migration for employment, better economic income is the obvious pull factor and push factors are severe poverty and limited employment opportunities, deteriorating agricultural productivity, and armed conflict. While people migrate abroad for employment, they also migrate from rural to urban areas. The push factors for this migration are poor infrastructure, lack of quality education and health services. Pull factors are better infrastructure and services and more convenient lifestyle in the urban areas.

2.5.2 Modernization

Modernization theory is used to explain the process of modernization within societies. Modernization refers to a model of a progressive transition from a 'pre-modern' or 'traditional' to a 'modern' society. Modernization theory originated from the ideas of German sociologist Max Weber (1864–1920), which provided the basis for the modernization paradigm developed by Harvard sociologist Talcott Parsons (1902–1979). The theory looks at the internal factors of a country while assuming that with assistance, "traditional" countries can be brought to development in the same manner more developed countries have been.

Modernization refers to a complex set of changes that take place almost in every part of society as it attempts to be industrialized. It involves ongoing changes in a society's economic, political, education, tradition, culture and psychological. Modernization is a process of change towards those of social, economic and political system that had developed in Europe and America from 17th to 19th centuries (Portes A., 1973).

Modernization is understood as an attempt on the part of people, particularly those who are customs bounded, to adopt themselves to the present time condition, styles and ways in general. While entering into the global process, modern scientific technologies, education, transportation, communication and population mobility has been increased along with urbanization. Due to this, it opened the various possibilities of employment and economic opportunities. Day by day, every social status and people of country has been affected by these factors of modernization.

Migration is also an effect of modernization. Modernization offers means for one population of people to move to more advanced environment. They can upgrade their income level and also their lifestyle. Nepali workers migrating to industrialized countries and the families migrating to urban areas are both attempts for modernization. There are a lot both positive and negative impacts of modernization.

2.5.3 Social change

Sociologists in the 19th century applied Charles Darwin's (1809–1882) work in biological evolution to theories of social change. According to evolutionary theory, society moves in specific directions. Therefore, early social evolutionists saw society

as progressing to higher and higher levels. As a result, they concluded that their own cultural attitudes and behaviors were more advanced than those of earlier societies.

The migration of people is one of the major phenomena of social change. Men migrate to other countries looking for better income and better opportunities. The families move from rural to urban settings in search of better lifestyle. These migrations create change in the social structure of family and society. Mostly the structures of families change from joint families to nuclear family. The increasing number of men's emigration, thinning of population in rural areas, and increasing visibility of women in towns and cities suggest a relation between men's international migration and women's rural-to-urban migration during the last two decades. Rapid growth of urbanization along with modernization going through different society and culture, the position of people are also improving gradually in relation of their occupation, income, education and living standard. This effect reflect in emigrants' wives food habits, dressing, lifestyles, housing pattern, land pattern, migration pattern, individual attitude as well. Such social change does not only change socio-economic patterns but also the psychological patterns of the migrant population.

2.5.4 World System Theory

The world systems theory, developed by sociologist Immanuel Wallerstein, is an approach to world history and social change that suggests there is a world economic system in which some countries benefit while others are exploited. Just like we cannot understand an individual's behavior without reference to their surroundings, experiences, and culture, a nation's economic system cannot be understood without reference to the world system of which they are a part.

According to this theory, the world economic system is divided into a hierarchy of three types of countries: core, semi-peripheral, and peripheral. Core countries are dominant, capitalist countries characterized by high levels of industrialization and urbanization. Core countries are capital intensive, have high wages and high technology production patterns and lower amounts of labor exploitation and coercion. Peripheral countries are dependent on core countries for capital and are less industrialized and urbanized. Peripheral countries are usually agrarian, have low literacy rates and lack consistent Internet access. Semi-peripheral countries are less

developed than core nations but more developed than peripheral nations. They are the buffer between core and peripheral countries.

World Systems Theory, like dependency theory, suggests that wealthy countries benefit from other countries and exploit those countries' citizens. In contrast to dependency theory, however, this model recognizes the minimal benefits that are enjoyed by low status countries in the world system.

Core countries own most of the world's capital and technology and have great control over world trade and economic agreements. They are also the cultural centers which attract artists and intellectuals. Peripheral countries generally provide labor and materials to core countries. Semi peripheral countries exploit peripheral countries, just as core countries exploit both semi peripheral and peripheral countries. Core countries extract raw materials with little cost. They can also set the prices for the agricultural products that peripheral countries export regardless of market prices, forcing small farmers to abandon their fields because they can't afford to pay for labor and fertilizer. The wealthy in peripheral countries benefit from the labor of poor workers and from their own economic relations with core country capitalists.

The migration of workers from Nepal to abroad and families from rural to urban can be viewed from the lens of world system theory. Nepal is a developing country with high poverty and low industrialization. Nepal is a peripheral country and its workers migrate to core countries in search of employment and income. The workers from Nepal migrating to industrialized countries fulfill the need of cheap labor of those core countries.

Similarly, core-periphery framework can be applied to the relationship between cities such as Kathmandu and surrounding rural areas. Kathmandu is the urbanized center that has the infrastructure, technology and resources. People from surrounding peripheral villages move to Kathmandu and other people leaving behind their villages back in the same state of underdevelopment.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study has been conducted on the basis of field survey and observation. The study was carried out by using qualquan approaches. Descriptive research design was applied to analyze the findings from Kathmandu valley as study area. Descriptive in the sense that, researcher was carefully recorded all the observed events from the study area and was described it faithfully as possible. The research design for this study was such that to examine the consequences of married women who were internally migrate cause by her husband's emigration. Mainly, the data analysis was made extensively as per the nature of the topic. This study was exploratory because in study area where very little prior knowledge or information was available on the subject under investigation. The study was descriptive in nature, as both qualitative and quantitative information was used extensively.

3.2 Rationale of the Selection of Study Area

I have chosen Kathmandu valley as the study area. There is higher number and density of emigrants' wives migrating to Kathmandu. There are migrants from all over Nepal. Therefore, Kathmandu valley is a reasonable area for the study. They face the many socio-economical and socio-psychological problems in absence of husband. Since I also resident of Kathmandu which also makes Kathmandu as a practical choice of study area. And also I as a migrated emigrants wife is living with this issue, so I felt that emigrants wives are migrating to urban part of Nepal is still increasing day by day so it must be studied.

3.3 Types and Nature of data

The data and information have been collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected through interview schedule, both open-ended and close-ended questions. Data has been collected direct from the field. An interview schedule has been used to collect data. Respondent' personal identification age, religion, sex, time engaged (occupation) etc. are included in questions. It has been helpful in finding information to the study. The secondary data was collected from census report, Foreign Employment Department, household survey report, different governmental publications, different related books, journal, yearly journals published by different organizations and so on.

3.4 Methods of Data Collection

3.4.1 Universe and Sampling

Collection of data from whole population of Kathmandu valley was not possible. So, to collect the data I have chosen Susedhara which was my residence area. I have visited every house to analyze the emigrants' wives house hold. It was difficult to find out the total population from this area, my targeted population was 30 but due to some reason. In my interview schedule luckily, I got the chance to take interview with 14 women at once that they were gathered in my friends' house in Boudha Nayabasti for Gharpuja. There was easy to take interview for me because they were more already introduced with me and I know about their personal identifications as well. I explained them in a group what was I doing and I distributed questioner for per-persons and I explained about questions similarly they ticked the answer which was related with them. At that time unplanned I have conducted group discussion about the issues for more information and they happily shared their stories, and feelings which I have recorded and note these as possible as. That became additional support to me for understanding them as well.

Quanqual approach is justified in the sense that all questions were based on open ended questions which I have recorded and transcript in the notes. Information as a data they shared with me their experiences regarding migrating emigrant' wives aspects. That information transcript and core issues, themes and aspects related with migrating emigrants' wives were quantified by counting frequency with tally

techniques, MS excel and SPSS techniques/ program. From information to collect I have used interview schedule, and for the analysis and representation I have used quantitative techniques.

I used snow-ball sampling technique to sample the 30 respondents. They were sampled by field visit. The respondents were taken as sample to know the related matters/information that helped to justify and analyze this research objective of study.

3.5 Tools of Data Collection

For the purpose of the study, researcher has used following tools and techniques to collect data.

3.5.1 Household Survey

Based on the study, Household survey has been conducted through visiting the research area. Through this I could identify the correct information of migration people of each and every house hold in the study area. From the house hold survey sampling, we could analyzed the people status in the society after the receiving the remittance income.

3.5.2 Interview Schedule

The interview has been conducted with married women who internally migrated to the town from their village during the last decade or so and whose men emigrated for foreign labor. Individual, flexible, close-ended interviews were conducted; the first phase has been involved in-depth interviews, which shall be designed to explore general perception about the migration linkage with socio-economic status and second phase shall be socio-psychology of emigrants' wives with family relationships. Special efforts have been made to obtain information in the respondents' own words. A set of nature of questions have been printed in Nepali for the respondents. So that respondents feel easy to answer. The total interview from respondents was 30.

3.6 Data Processing and Analysis

Collecting data from various techniques like interview schedules are processed and analyzed. The data was edited, coded and entered into database developed on MS

excel and analyzed in statistical package for social science processed using (SPSS20). The collected data were represented by the help of relevant table and cross tabulation were done to analyze the relationship with variables. And most of the data collected of the research study has been analyzed descriptively.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Background characteristics of women who are migrating from rural to urban caused by their emigrants' husband

This chapter includes analysis and presentation of personal identifications and their socio-demographic characteristics of emigrants' wives / respondents.

4.1.1 Socio Demographic Characteristics

Women migration in rural-to-urban is becoming one of the cultural trend of Nepal. Which culture of migration causes and consequences and their conditions of socio-economy and socio-psychology is the central theme of the study. Especially married women whose husbands are abroad are internally migrants the name of educating their children. Most women's migration within a year of husbands' emigration suggests that husbands' emigration and wives' migration are temporally related. Migration of women has both negative and positive impact on society discussed in subsection 2.3.

Here, the below description of population according to the different characteristics such as cast/ ethnicity, age, religion, educational status and economical status etc. it is important to study of the population which provides detail information about the individual people. Also it helps to know about the total number of people belonging particular identity of diversity ethnicity, age, religion, educational status and economical status.

4.1.2 Distribution of Respondent by Age

Age helps to define the population on the basis of their age. It also helps to know between which age group respondent are largely migrated.

Table 4.1.2 Distribution respondents by Age (N=30)

S.N	Age group	Frequency	Percent
1.	18-30 years	8	27
2.	31-40 years	16	53
3	< 41 years	6	20
Total		30	100

Source: field survey 2018

In my research, in Kathmandu valley various age groups were found which I categorized that. The respondent age between (31- 40 years) was found more than others emigrants' wives migrated in urban. Study shows the age group between above 40 was less migrated.

4.1.3 Caste/Ethnicity of respondents

There are various cast in Nepal. Nepal is a country of multicultural and multi ethnicity. Our society, community is made of various cast and ethnic groups. Cast is one of the elements of our society. Existing cast depend some activity of people. We can see diversity values, norms, culture and traditions according to cast. Here also the Kathmandu valley is much diversified with various cast/ethnicity which shows that the table below because of women is migrated here from all over the Nepal.

Table 4.1.3 Caste/Ethnicity of respondent (N=30)

S.N	Cast	Frequency	Percent
1.	Brahman/Chhetri	8	27
2.	Newar	4	13
3.	Rai	10	33
4.	Dalit	3	10
5.	Limbu	2	7
6.	Magar	2	7
7.	Tamang	1	3
Total		30	100

Source: field survey 2018

The research found different cast/ethnic group in the Kathmandu. The Rai Ethnicity respondents have highest number of respondents among the 30 respondents. However it can be said that other cast/ ethnic group migrated in the Kathmandu valley.

4.1.4 Religion of respondents

Nepal is non-secular state. Nepal is multi religious and multi lingual country. In Nepal there are various religion followed by people like Hindu, Buddhist, Kirat , Islam, Christian and others. In research religion helps to know which religion follower respondent more migrated.

Table 4.1.4 Religion of respondents (N=30)

S.N	Religion	Frequency	Percent
1.	Hindu	17	57
2.	Buddhist	1	3
3.	Kirat/Others	12	40
Total		30	100

Source: field survey 2018

In research various religions were found to be followed by respondents. In the table given above Hindu religions followers found to be in more number than others. However, it can be said that all religion follower respondents migrated in the Kathmandu valley.

4.1.5 Education Status

Education is the very precious aspect in society. It gives light of knowledge in society. It plays an important role to make quality life and influences to better lifestyle and uplift mental growth. In research education status is included to understand the personal level in different aspects e.g. High educated people have got high marriage happiness between husband and wife.

Table 4.1.5 Education of respondents (N=30)

S.N	Wife education	Frequency	Percent
1.	Under SLC	9	30
2.	SLC- intermediate	15	50
3.	< Bachelors	6	20
Total		30	100

Source: field survey 2018

The table above shows that, this study classified into three level of education. Among 30 respondents more respondent had studied SLC to Intermediate level. And less

respondents was studied above bachelor's level. So, it can be said that educated people were migrated in Kathmandu valley.

4.1.6 Time Engaged / Occupation of respondents

Time engaged indicates of personal social position that can provide information about job characters, such as working conditions decision making power and psychological demands of job. It can determine also of persons economic and psychological status by existing occupations her engaged.

Table 4.1.6 Time engaged / Occupation of respondents (N=30)

S.N	Time engaged/Occupation	Frequency	Percent
1.	Job/ business	8	27
2.	Self study	5	16
3.	Child care/household work	17	57
Total		30	100

Source: field survey 2018

The table above shows that the more 17 women were engaged in non-profitable child care and house hold work. Among 30 respondents 8 were doing in profitable job or small business and less were engaged in self-study.

4.1.7 Profile of respondents' Husbands

The table below shows that the most respondent's husband were studied in the level of SLC to bachelors. Very few men were studied above bachelors. The result of study shows that men who have higher education generally have higher income. The respondent's husband destination was most towards Middle East/ Malaysia. In recent destination trend of labour migration is increased towards Gulf and Malaysia by the reason behind easy to go their countries without skill training, low coast to pay for to go and also no need to higher educated persons by this reason the comparatively most men were migrated in Middle East/ Malaysia. Among 30 men 12men were more earn above one lakh in monthly income, likewise 10 men also had earn 60,000 to 1 lakh. Throughout the monthly income most men were sent 1 lakh back home.

It also found that the duration of men were migrated most from 1 year to five years highly.

Table 4.1.7 Husbands' profile (N=30)

Question	Response	Frequency
Husband education	Under SLC	8
	SLC-Bachelor	20
	<Bachelor	2
Husband's destination	Middle East/Malaysia	18
	Asia	8
	Europe/America	4
Husband's monthly income	Rs. 20,000-50,000	8
	Rs. 60,000-1,00000	10
	<Rs. 1,00000	12
Monthly amount sent back home	Rs. 20,000-50,000	16
	Rs. 51,000-1,00000	12
	Rs.<1,00000	4
Duration of migration	1-5 years	14
	6-10 years	7
	< 10 years	9

Source: field survey 2018

4.2 Socio-economy and socio-psychology of emigrants' wives

The research area for this study was Kathmandu city of central development region of Nepal. All of my respondents migrated to the capital city from different rural districts. Families having increased income from remittance tend to migrate from villages to urban areas. Growing towns and cities across the country is an indication of this internal migration. The urban population growth rate increased from 3.6 percent to 6.5 percent over the period from 1991 to 2011.

4.2.1: Socio-economic Status

The primary reason people migrate to other countries is for income generation so that they can upgrade their socio-economic status. After the family receives increased income and have increased socio-economic status, they tend to migrate to cities and towns in search of better life.

I surveyed the participant women on their husband's income, their living condition, their savings and expenditure [table 4.2.1]. All the respondents said that the primary reason behind most husband labor migration was for earning a livelihood due to unemployment in the country. Most women (20 out of 30) said that their present economic condition is better now than before their husband's migration.

Most of the respondents' husbands (18 out of 30) went to the Gulf and Malaysian country for foreign labor, which is consistent with the national figures. 8 out of 30 reported their husbands went to Asian countries like Korea and Japan and 4 out of 30 went to Europe and American countries. In our interviews, respondents said that highest rate of migration to Gulf and Malaysia was due to low cost and low requirement for skilled labor.

Maximum respondents (20 out of 30) said that their biggest share of expenditure was in household expenditure, 8 out of 30 expended most in children's study, and very few (2 out of 30) spent on themselves.

When I asked about their investment, 14 out of 30 respondents said that they invest in buying jewelry and luxury goods, 10 out of 30 said they invested in buying land and home, and only very few (6 out of 30) invested in profitable business such as hotel, shops and shares.

As more men are migrating away, household decisions are increasingly made by women. I saw that pattern in this study as well. Most respondents (14 out of 30) made the decision on expenses themselves and most of them (24 out of 30) had savings on their account. Also, majority of them (25 out of 30) spent money on themselves.

Overall, most emigrant wives seem to have better socio-economic condition after their husbands migrated and they themselves migrated to the city. They make decisions on expenses and majorities have savings in their names.

Table 4.2.1: Income, expenditure and investment (N=30)

S.N.	Question	Response	Frequency
1.	Husband's monthly income	Rs. 20,000-50,000	8
		Rs. 60,000-1,00000	10
		<Rs. 1,00000	12
2.	Monthly amount sent back home	Rs. 20,000-50,000	16
		Rs. 51,000-1,00000	12
		Rs.<1,00000	4
3.	Maximum share of expenditure	Household expenditure	20
		study of children	8
		wife expenditure	2
4.	What have you invested in?	business	6
		buying land & home	10
		buying jewelry & luxury goods	14
5.	Who makes the decisions on expenses?	Wife	14
		Husband	7
		Both	9
6.	Does your husband send money to his family?	yes	10
		No	9
		Sometimes	11
7.	On whose account do you make saving?	Wife	24
		Husband	5
		Both	1
8.	Do you spend money on yourself?	Yes	16
		No	5
		Sometimes	9
9.	How is your economic condition after migration in city?	Better	20
		Worse	3
		Same	7
10.	Destination of migration	Middle East/Malaysia	18
		Asia	8
		Europe/America	4
11.	Frequency of husband's visit to Nepal	every 1 year	5
		every 2 years	18
		every 3 years or less	7

Source: field survey 2018

4.2.2: Relationship with husband and Psychological status

After the husbands migrate abroad, their families tend to migrate to cities and towns for better life. When the women are separated from their husband and also their families, there will be psychological changes. Also, the change of socio-economic status brings psycho-social changes. When wives are away from their husbands, they might feel lonely and helpless. Their relationship might suffer from lack of communication and suspicions.

I surveyed women about their relationship status with their husbands and their psychological state [table 4.2.2].

Most of the respondents (15 out of 30) were happy to have moved to the city, while some women (12 out of 30) were happier in village. 14 out of 30 reported that they were happy in their marriage and 5 out of 30 said they were not happy. When I asked them about relationship with husband after migration, 12 out of 30 respondents said that the relationship has become better after they have migrated to city. In interviews, they explained that they can have better communication due to technology. Since their socio-economic and life style has improved, women were more flexible.

Most respondents (18 out of 30) said they felt lonely because of absence of husband. Also, most (21 out of 30) wanted to live together by the husband staying back and doing job inside the country. 25 out of 30 respondents received support to do work outside home 5 out of 30 did not find such support. Most respondents (18 out of 30) were sometimes suspicious in relationship by their husbands. When asked about breakage of marriage, most (21 out of 30) said that both husbands and wives are responsible. When asked whether the husband is suspicious that they are involved in extra-marital affair, most (18 out of 30) said no. When asked whether they know any women involved in extra-marital affair while husband was away, 17 out of 30 said yes.

There is a general conception that the emigrants' wives who have themselves migrated to city spend time and money in luxury. When I asked this to the respondents, majority (24 out of 30) disagreed to this general statement. In interviews, they revealed that it is actually more difficult as most women have to cover multiple responsibilities by themselves. They have to raise their children as single mothers and

also need to take care of families and in-laws. At the same time, they also need to maintain the relationship with their husbands.

Overall, most of the respondents are happy about their migration. They feel they have better living conditions and their education achievement has also increased. Most of them feel supported by their husbands. They report feeling lonely when husbands are away and if they had a choice, they want their husbands to live in the country with them.

Table 4.2.2: Relationship with husband and psychological status (N=30)

S.N	Question	Response	Frequency
1.	Cause of migration	Education	3
		children's education	22
		quality of life	5
2.	Are you happy to have moved to city?	Yes	17
		No	8
		Okay	5
3.	Time engaged	Job/business	8
		Study	5
		Child care/household work	17
4.	Who do you live together with?	self	2
		Children	20
		family members	8
5.	What kind of changes did you find in your life after moving to city?	Good	15
		Bad	3
		no change	12
6.	Which life is better: village or city?	Village	12
		City	15
		no difference	3
7.	Relationship with husband	better in village	11
		better in city	12
		Same	7
8.	Do have support of your husband in what you want to do?	Yes	14
		No	5
		little bit	11
9.	Is your husband satisfied with your conduct?	Yes	19
		No	5
		Okay	6
10.	What did you gain after migrated to city?	education achievement	11
		economic gain	2
		Quality life/Others	17

S.N.	Question	Response	Frequency
11.	Have you found change in behavior of Husband while abroad?	Yes	14
		No	16
12.	Do you agree that migrants' wives live life of luxury?	Agree	6
		Disagree	24
13.	Do you prefer your husband migrate or live together?	Migrate	5
		live together	21
		as per his choice	4
14.	Is your husband suspicious in the relationship?	Mostly	3
		Never	9
		Sometimes	18
15.	Is your husband suspicious that you are involved in extra marital affair?	Yes	7
		No	18
		Sometime	5
16.	Have you known women involved in extra marital affair while husband is abroad?	yes	17
		No	13
17.	Do you get along with your husband?	Yes	13
		No	6
		Okay	11
18.	Whose is responsible for the breakage of marriage in migrant couples?	Husband	5
		Wife	4
		Both	21
19.	When do you wish the husband to come back home?	Soon	26
		Later	0
		as per his wish	4
20.	How do you feel in absence of husband?	Lonely	18
		Free	3
		Okay	9
21.	Husband's time in Nepal spent with:	Wife	21
		Children	5
22.	Are you happy in marriage	Yes	14
		No	5
		Okay	11
		Others	4
23.	Duration spent with Wife	>1 year	2
		1 year -3 years	13
		<4 years	15

Source: field survey 2018

4.2.3: Communication with husband

Communication plays important role to maintain the social relationships. In the relationship between husband and wife, communication plays a vital role for

understanding, love, support, and entertainment. To understand each other, the husband and wife need to communicate so that they feel and share the happiness and sorrows between them. Enhanced understanding of each other leads to positive awareness and responsiveness to each other. If there is no communication, dissatisfaction, suspicion and separation may happen.

I surveyed and interviewed the participants on their communication with their husbands. Most of the respondents agreed that the communication is the best way to maintain relationship when the couple is separated in long distance relationship. They can maintain the relationship even if they are separated for long if they can manage to communicate regularly through phone, email or sms at least daily. The respondents who had access to internet were able to make communication daily. Some respondents (12 out of 30) communicated multiple times in a day. They said that if they were back in village, it would have been difficult to maintain this regular communication.

I also asked them about verbal disagreements and reasons for that. 10 out of 30 respondents said that the main reason for verbal disagreements were on the topic of household affairs, other 10 out of 30 said that the disagreements were on relationship between them, 7 out of 30 said topic on children was the main topic of disagreement and 3 out of 10 said they do not have disagreement. In interviews, some respondents said that they tend to agree with husbands' decisions to avoid disagreement.

Most respondents agreed that success in marital relationship can affect their work life, social life and health. I asked them whether they talked openly about love, affection and sexual matter 16 out of 30 respondents said they did not talk about love and affection. Likewise, 16 out of 30 said they did not talk openly on sexual matter.

Overall, there is regular communication between respondents and their husbands, especially through internet. They mostly talk about household affairs. Surprisingly, they do not talk much about love, affection and sexual matters.

Table4.2.3: Communication with husband of emigrants' migrated wives (N=30)

S.N	Question	Response	Frequency
1.	Frequency of communication with husband	More times in a day	12
		Daily	17
		every week	1
2.	Mode of communication with husband	Internet	29
		telephone/cell phone	1
		Other	0
3.	Topic most talked about between couples	household affairs	15
		Children	8
		personal matter	7
4	Do you have verbal disagreements?	Yes	7
		no	3
		Sometimes	20
5.	Topic of most disagreement	household affairs	10
		Children	7
		Relationship	10
6.	Who initiates the conversation mostly?	Wife	10
		Husband	11
		both equally	9
7.	Do you talk openly about sexual matters?	Yes	6
		No	16
		Sometimes	8
8.	Do you talk about love and affection?	Mostly	3
		Rarely	11
		not at all	16

Source: field survey 2018

4.2.4: Social relationships

Psychological health is dependent on social relationships. If an individual is connected and have social and emotional bonding, she can have better psychological health. Instead, if an individual is disconnected and isolated, her psychological health becomes weak.

With the high rate of foreign employment and migration, the connection to family and wider kin has become brittle,” says sociologist Chaitanya Mishra. “Without these agents of stability, it is difficult to save marriages from falling apart.”

I surveyed participant women on their social relationships: their relationship with in-laws, with their own families and their friends. The results are listed in [table 4.2.4] below.

Most (21 to out of 30) of the participants seemed to have lot of friends and they shared good relationships with them. They did not seem to have as good relationship with their in-laws. Most of them reported that their in-laws were not very happy about their migration. Most of them talked only sometimes with their in-laws. Most of them (17 to out of 30) found main support from their own family (maiti) while only (6 to out of 30) found main support from their in-laws. Most of the participants said that the behavior of relatives has changed for better. In interview, they explained that the relatives think they have better quality of living. They trust more in financial transactions.

Overall, social relationships of emigrants' wives seem to be conflicted. They do not seem to have a lot of support from their husband's families. Majority of respondent's husband's families are not happy about their migration to the city. They also have limited communication with the husbands' families. They seem to have good friends' support system.

Table 4.2.4: Social relationship of emigrants' migrated wives (N=30)

S.N	Question	Response	Frequency
1.	Is your husband family happy about your migration?	Yes	10
		No	17
		Okay	3
2.	How often do you visit your village?	more than 1 times in a year	6
		once a year	14
		less than once a year	10
3.	How often do you talk with your husband's family?	Often	9
		Rarely	3
		Sometimes	18
4.	Do you feel that your husband's family behaves differently after you migrated?	Yes	11
		No	19
5.	How has your husband's family's behavior towards you changed after you migrated?	Better	5
		Worse	6
		Same	19

6.	Whose support do you get besides your husband's?	My family	17
		husband's family	6
		Friends	7
7.	How many friends do you have?	Lot	21
		Some	9
8.	How much do you share your sorrows and happiness with friends?	Lot	16
		None	3
		Some	11
9.	How much do you spend time with your friends?	Lot	15
		None	15
10.	How has the behavior of your relatives changed after migration?	Better	19
		Worse	11
11.	Are you satisfied with your children's education?	yes	13
		No	4
		Okay	10

Source: field survey 2018

4.3 Correlation Analysis

For correlation analysis, I selected the questions that had their responses in continuous scale. For example: husband's monthly income is in continuous scale, but religion is in categorical scale. I gave variable names to each question that I selected for correlation analysis.

-) What is the education level of your husband? : Husband's Education
-) Husband's monthly income: Husband's Income
-) Frequency of husband's visit to Nepal: Husband's Visit Frequency
-) Frequency of communication with husband: Communication With Husband Frequency
-) Do you have verbal disagreements with husband?: Verbal Disagreements
-) Do you talk openly about sexual matters?: Talk about Sexual Matters
-) Do you talk about love and affection?: Talk about Affection
-) Education of wife: Wife's Education
-) Are you happy to have moved to city? : Happy about Migration to City

-) Are you happy in marriage?: Happy in Marriage
-) Is your husband suspicious in the relationship?: Husband Suspicious
-) Are you suspicious in the relationship?: Wife Suspicious
-) How often do you visit your village?: Wife's Visit To Village Frequency
-) How often does your husband visit home?: Husband's Visit to Home Frequency
-) How many friends do you have?: Number of Friends
-) How much do you share your sorrows and happiness with friends?: Intimacy With Friends
-) How lonely you feel in absence of husband? Loneliness in Absence of Husband
-) How often do you talk with your husband's family?: Communication with Husband's Family
-) Are you satisfied with your children's education?: Satisfied with Children's Education
-) Number of Children
-) Duration of being Married
-) Duration spent with Wife before Migration
-) Do have support of your husband for the things you want to do?: Support of Husband
-) Is your husband satisfied with your behaviors and conduct?: Husband Happy with Wife
-) Do you and your husband have similar attitudes and opinions?: Similar Attitudes and Opinions

J Do you feel lonely when husband is abroad?: Loneliness in Absence of Husband

I gave numerical values to the responses. For example:

Education of husband: Husband's Education

Under SLC: 1

SLC-Bachelors: 2

MA and above: 3

Are you happy to have moved to the city?: Happy about Migration to City

No: 1

Average: 2

Yes: 3

Do you talk about love and affection?: Talk about Affection

No: 1

Sometimes: 2

Yes: 3

4.3.1 Husband's Education and Wife's Education

I did correlation analysis of 'Husband's Education' and 'Wife Education' and have listed the significant correlations in [table 4.3.1] below.

'Husband's Education' is positively correlated with 'Husband's Income'. This is expected result as the men who have higher education generally have higher income.

'Husband's Education' is also positively correlated with 'Wife's Education'. This is also expected since men who have higher education generally marry women with higher education and men with lower education generally marry women with lower education.

‘Husband’s Education’ is positively correlated with ‘Similar Attitudes and Opinions’ and ‘Respect Women’. This says that husbands who have higher educated respect women more and they also have similar attitude and opinions with their wives.

I also found ‘Husband’s Education’ positively correlated with ‘Happy in Marriage’ and ‘Talk about Sexual matters’. This says that the women whose husbands have higher education tend to be happier in marriage and they also tend to talk about sexual matters with their husband. This can be because higher education helps people communicate better and also have better life experience.

‘Wife’s Education’ is positively correlated with ‘Support of Husband’, ‘Similar Attitudes and Opinions’ and ‘Talk about Sexual Matters’. This says that wives who have higher education have better support from their husbands on the tasks they do. They also share similar opinions and attitudes with their husbands and they are also more comfortable talking about sexual matters.

Table 4.3.1: Husband’s Education and Wife’s Education (N=30)

Variable 1	Variable 2	Correlation Value	p-value
Husband’s Education	Husband’s Income	.40	0.02
	Wife Education	.53	0.00
	Talk about Sexual Matters	.58	0.00
	Similar Attitudes and Opinions	.44	0.01
	Happy Marriage	.49	0.00
	Husband Suspicious	.42	0.02
	Respect Women	.42	0.01
Wife’s Education	Wife’s Age	-.50	0.00
	Support of Husband	.38	0.03
	Similar Attitudes and Opinions	.41	0.02
	Visit Village Frequency	-.37	0.04
	Talk about Sexual Matters	.66	0

4.3.2 Husband’s Income

‘Husband’s Income’ is positively correlated with ‘Husband’s Education’, ‘Talk about Sexual Matters’, ‘Satisfied with Children’s Education’ and ‘Communication with Husband’s Family’. Husbands who have better income have higher education. Their wives are also more satisfied with their children’s education. It could be because they

can afford better schools for their children. Their wives also have more communication with husbands' families.

Table 4.3.2: Husband's Income (N=30)

Variable 1	Variable 2	Correlation Value	p-value
Husband's Income	Husband's Education	.40	0.02
	Talk about Sexual Matters	.58	0.00
	Satisfied with Children's Education	.37	0.03
	Communication with Husband's Family	.40	0.02

Source: field survey 2018

4.3.3 Communication between husband and wife

I did correlation analysis of the variables related to communication between husband and wife has listed the significant correlations in [table 4.3.3].

I did not significant correlation of 'Talk about Affection' with other variables but 'Talk about Sexual Matters' was correlated with a number of variables.

'Talk about Sexual Matters' is also positively correlated with 'Husband's Education', 'Husband's Income', 'Wife's Education'. Husbands and wives with higher education and higher income talk more openly about sexual matters. 'Talk about Sexual Matters' is negatively correlated with 'Duration of being married', 'Number of Children', and 'Wife's age'. I think this negative correlation is because younger couples tend to talk about sexual matters more than older couples.

Table 4.3.3: Communication between husband and wife (N=30)

Variable 1	Variable 2	Correlation Value	p-value
Communication With Husband Frequency	Communication with Wife Family	-.46	0.01
Verbal Disagreement	Happy about Migration to City	-.37	0.04
	Similar Attitudes and Opinions	-.50	0.00
	Loneliness in Absence of Husband	-.45	0.01
Talk about Sexual Matters	Husband's Education	.58	0.01
	Husband's Income	.53	0.00
	Wife's Education	.66	0
	Duration of being Married	-.45	0.02
	Number of Children	-.40	0.02
	Wife's Age	-.41	0.02
	Visit Village Frequency	-.39	0.03

Source: field survey 2018

4.3.4 Relationship between husband and wife

I did correlation analysis of the variables related to relationship between husband and wife has listed the significant correlations in [table 4.3.4].

'Happy in Marriage' is positively correlated with 'Husband's Education', 'Wife Education', 'Support of Husband', 'Husband Happy with Wife', 'Similar Attitudes and Opinions', 'Loneliness in Absence of Husband', 'Respect Women'. It says that education plays role in their happiness in marriage. Higher educated couples have happier marriage. The wives who reported happier marriage also tend to have the husbands who respect women more. Their husbands share similar attitudes and opinions with them. The husbands are supportive to their wives in the tasks they want to do. The husbands also are happier about their wives' behaviors and conduct. The

wives who are happier in their marriage also reported to feel lonely in the absence of their husbands.

‘Happy in Marriage’ is negatively correlated with ‘Wife’s Age’ and ‘Duration spent with Wife before Migration’. This says that wives who have younger and have spent less time with their husband before marriage tend to be happier in marriage. Basically, younger and newly married couples reported to be happier in marriage.

‘Similar Attitudes and Opinions’ is also correlated with a lot of variables. It is positively correlated with ‘Husband’s Education’, ‘Wife’s Education’, ‘Support of Husband’, ‘Husband Happy with Wife’, ‘Respect Women’. Higher educated husbands and wives tend to have similar attitudes and opinions. If the husbands and wives share similar attitudes and opinions, husband is more supportive to their wives. The husbands are happier with their wives’ behaviors and conducts. The husbands also have better attitude towards women.

‘Similar Attitudes and Opinions’ is negatively correlated with ‘Verbal Disagreement’, ‘Duration of being Married’, ‘Duration spent with Wife before Migration’, ‘Wife’s Age’, ‘Number of Children’, ‘Intimate With Friends’. The couples who have similar attitudes and opinions have less verbal disagreements between them. Also, younger couples with younger age, fewer children and less time being married and spent together seem to have similar attitudes and opinions. As they become more mature in relationship, they seem to have less similar attitudes and opinions. Also, the wives who have similar attitudes and opinions with their husbands are less intimate with their own friends.

‘Husband Suspicious’ is positively correlated with ‘Husband’s Education’ and ‘Wife’s Education’. It says that the husbands who are more educated also tend to be more suspicious. Also if the wives have more education, their husbands tend to be more suspicious. ‘Husband Suspicious’ is negatively correlated with ‘Duration of being married’. If the couples have been married for longer duration, husband is less suspicious in the relationship. I did not find variable ‘Wife Suspicious’ correlated with any other variable.

Table 4.3.4: Relationship between husband and wife (N=30)

Variable 1	Variable 2	Correlation Value	p-value
Support of Husband	Wife's Education	.38	0.03
	Similar Attitudes and Opinions	.52	0.00
	Duration of being Married	.63	0
Husband Happy with Wife	Duration of Marriage	-.41	0.02
	Similar Attitudes and Opinions	.61	0.00
	Loneliness in Absence of Husband	.42	0.02
Happy in Marriage	Wife's Education	.44	0.01
	Husband's Education	.49	0.00
	Duration spent with Wife before Migration	-.50	
	Wife's Age	-.42	0.01
	Happy to have Migrated to City	.64	0
	Support of Husband	.63	0
	Husband Happy with Wife	.40	0.02
	Similar Attitudes and Opinions	.70	0
	Loneliness in Absence of Husband	.38	0.03
	Respect Women	.50	0.00
Similar Attitudes and Opinions	Husband's Education	.44	0.01
	Verbal Disagreement	-.50	0.00
	Wife's Education	.41	0.02
	Duration of being Married	-.42	0.02
	Duration spent with Wife before Migration	-.50	0.00
	Wife's Age	-.48	0.00
	Number of Children	-.38	
	Happy to have Migrated to City	.45	0.01
	Support of Husband	.52	0.00
	Husband Happy with Wife	.61	0
	Happy in Marriage	.70	0
	Respect Women	.36	0.04
	Intimate With Friends	-.46	0.01
Husband Suspicious	Husband's Education	.42	0.02
	Wife's Education	.44	0.01
	Duration of being Married	-.37	0.04

Source: field survey 2018

4.3.5 Husband's attitude towards women

Husband's attitude towards women also seemed to be correlated a lot of variables. The husbands who respected women more had higher education. They shared similar attitudes and opinions with their wives. Their wives responded to be happier in marriage and also had better communication with husband's family. 'Respect Women' was negatively correlated with 'Wife's Age', 'Number of Children', and 'Duration spent with Wife before Migration'. I think this is because of husband's age. Younger men may have better attitude towards women.

Table 4.3.5: Husband's attitude towards women (N=30)

Variable 1	Variable 2	Correlation Value	p-value
Respect Women	Husband's Education	.42	0.01
	Duration spent with Wife before Migration	-.38	0.03
	Number of Children	-.37	0.04
	Satisfied with Children's Education	.37	0.04
	Wife's Age	-.39	0.03
	Similar Attitudes and Opinions	.34	0.04
	Happy in Marriage	.50	0.00
	Communication With Husband's Family	.57	0.00

Source: field survey 2018

4.3.6 Communication of wife with husband's and her own (wife's) family

'Communication with Husband's Family' is positively correlated with 'Husband's Income' and 'Respect Women'. It says that for the husbands who have higher income and respect women more, their wives have more frequent communication with their families. 'Communication with Husband's Family' is negatively correlated with 'Number of Children' and 'Visit Village Frequency'. It says that women who have

more children have less communication with her husband family and the women who have higher communication with her husband's family visit village less frequently.

'Communication with Wife's Family' is negatively correlated with 'Communication with Husband Frequency'. It says that wives who have more frequent communication with her husband have less communication with her own family and the wives who have less frequent communication with their husbands have more communication with their own families.

Table 4.3.6: Communication of wife with husband's and her own family (N=30)

Variable 1	Variable 2	Correlation Value	p-value
Communication with Husband's Family	Husband's Income	.40	0.02
	Number of Children	-.36	0.04
	Respect Women	.57	0.00
	Visit Village Frequency	-.60	0
Communication with Wife's Family	Communication With Husband Frequency	-.46	0.01

Source: field survey 2018

4.3.7 Happiness about being migrated to the city

'Happy about Migration to City' is positively correlated with 'Similar Attitudes and Opinions', 'Happy in Marriage', 'Loneliness in Absence of Husband'. 'Happy about Migration to City' is negatively correlated with 'Verbal Disagreement'. It says the wives who said that they are happy about having migrated to the city also report being happy in marriage. They have similar attitudes and opinions with their husbands. They have less verbal disagreement with their husbands and feel lonely during the absence of their husbands. This data shows that wives' happiness about being migrated to the city mostly depends on her relationship with her husband.

Table 4.3.7: Happiness about being migrated to the city (N=30)

Variable 1	Variable 2	Correlation Value	p-value
Happy about Migration to City	Verbal Disagreement	-.37	0.04
	Similar Attitudes and Opinions	.45	0.01
	Happy in Marriage	.64	0
	Loneliness in Absence of Husband	.54	0.00

Source: field survey 2018

CHAPTER FIVE

Conclusion

The objective of study is to explore the socio-economic and socio-psychological conditions of labor emigrants' wives. I also wanted to study the relationship between socio-economic and socio-psychological state of emigrant's wives. Specifically, I wanted to see the socio-economic condition of emigrants' wives such as income, education, profession, and family dynamics. I also wanted to study emigrants' wives socio-psychological condition such as relationship and communication with husband, their families and husband's families, psychological well-being, support from family and friends and happiness and satisfaction.

From this study, I found that most emigrant wives seem to have better socio-economic condition after their husbands migrated and they themselves migrated to the city. They have savings on their own accounts and also have major decision making power in expenses. Most of the respondents are happy about their migration. They feel they have better living conditions and their education achievement has also increased. Most of them feel supported by their husbands. They have regular communication with their husbands, especially through internet. They mostly talk about household matters. Few talk on love and affection and even fewer talk on sexual matters. Social relationships of emigrants' wives seem to be conflicted. They do not seem to have a lot of support from their husband's families. Majority of respondent's' husband's families are not happy about their migration to the city. They also have limited communication with the husbands' families. They reported to have good support system from friends.

When I analyzed the relationship between various factors through correlation analysis, I found a lot of interesting findings. Education level of both husband and wives seem to be affecting a lot of factors. More educated husbands earn more. They have better attitude towards women and they also have similar attitude and opinions with their wives. Their wives also report happier in marriage. Income also affects positively. Husbands who have better income have higher education. Their wives are also more satisfied with their children's education. It could be because they can afford

better schools for their children. Their wives also have more communication with husbands' families.

Regarding relationship between husband and wives, whether husbands and wives have similar attitude and opinions matter a lot. If the husbands and wives share similar attitudes and opinions, husband is more supportive to their wives. The husbands are happier with their wives' behaviors and conducts. The husbands also have better attitude towards women. The couples who have similar attitudes and opinions have less verbal disagreements between them. Also, younger couples with younger age, fewer children and less time being married and spent together seem to have similar attitudes and opinions.

Another finding was that younger couples were generally happier in marriage and their relationship was better. However, husbands were less suspicious in marriage if the duration of being married was long. It says the wives who said that they are happy about having migrated to the city also report being happy in marriage. They have similar attitudes and opinions with their husbands. They have less verbal disagreement with their husbands and feel lonely during the absence of their husbands. This data shows that wives' happiness about being migrated to the city mostly depends on her relationship with her husband.

I had also asked how happy the respondents about migrating to the city. I correlated this with different variables and found that it mostly depends on wives' relationship with their husbands. The wives who said that they were happy about having migrated to the city also reported they were happy in their marriage. They have similar attitudes and opinions with their husbands and have less verbal disagreement with their husbands.

In conclusion, migration has played a positive role in women's lives. They have better life and decision making power. However, they feel lonely during the absence of their husbands and do not have good support from their husband's family. Relationship between husbands and wives seem to be decisive when it comes to their happiness in marriage and life after migration. Education and better attitude plays major role in having good relationship between the emigrant couples.

APPENDIX I: INTERVIEW CHECKLIST

Socio-economic and psychological conditions of emigrants' migrated wives

1. Income, expenditure and investment (N=30)

S.N.	Question	Response
1	Husband's monthly income	Rs.20,000-50,000.....1
		Rs.60,000-1,00000.....2
		<Rs.1,00000.....3
2.	Monthly amount sent back home	Rs.20,000-50,000.....1
		Rs.51,000-1,0000.....2
		Rs.<1,00000.....3
3.	Maximum share of expenditure	Household expenditure...1
		study of children ...2
		wife expenditure...3
4.	What have you invested in?	business1
		buying land & home....2
		buying jewelry & luxury goods.....3
5.	Who makes the decisions on expenses?	Wife.....1
		Husband.....2
		Both.....3
6.	Does your husband send money to his family?	yes1
		No.....2
		Sometimes.....3
7.	On whose account do you make saving?	Wife.....1
		Husband.....2
		Both.....3
8.	Do you spend money on yourself?	Yes.....1
		No.....2
		Sometimes...3
9.	How is your economic condition after migration in city?	Better.....1
		Worse.....2
		Same3

2. Communication with husband of emigrants' migrated wives (N=30)

S.N.	Questions	Response
1.	Frequency of communication with husband	More times in a day.....1
		Daily.....2
		every week.....3
2.	Mode of communication with husband	Internet.....1
		telephone/cell phone...2
		Other.....3
3.	Topic most talked about between couples	household affairs.....1
		Children.....2
		Personal matter.....3
4.	Do you have verbal disagreements?	no1
		Sometimes....2
		Yes.....3
5.	Topic of most disagreement	household affairs.....1
		Children.....2
		Relationship.....3
6.	Who initiates the conversation mostly?	Wife.....1
		Husband.....2
		both equally.....3
7.	Do you talk openly about sexual matters?	No.....1
		Sometimes....2
		Yes.....3
8.	Do you talk about love and affection?	not at all.....1
		Rarely.....2
		Mostly.....3

3. Relationship with husband and psychological status (N=30)

S.N	Question	Response
1.	Cause of migration	Education.....1
		children's education.....2
		quality of life.....3
2.	Are you happy to have moved to city?	Yes.....1
		No.....2
		Okay.....3
3.	Time engaged	Job/business.....1
		Study.....2
		Child care/household work...3
4.	Who do you live together with?	self1
		Children.....2
		family members.....3
5.	What kind of changes did you find in your life after moving to city?	Good.....1
		Bad.....2
		no change.....3

6.	Which life is better: village or city?	Village.....1
		City.....2
		no difference.....3
7.	Relationship with husband	better in village.....1
		better in city.....2
		Same.....3
8.	Do have support of your husband in what you want to do?	Yes.....1
		No.....2
		little bit3
9.	Is your husband satisfied with your conduct?	Yes.....1
		No.....2
		Okay.....3
10.	What did you gain after migrated to city?	education achievement...1
		economic gain.....2
		Quality life/Others.....3
11.	Have you found change in behavior of Husband while abroad?	Yes.....1
		No.....2
12.	Do you agree that migrants' wives live life of luxury?	Agree.....1
		Disagree.....2
13.	Do you prefer your husband migrate or live together?	Migrate.....1
		live together.....2
		as per his choice.....3
14.	Is your husband suspicious in the relationship?	Mostly.....1
		Never.....2
		Sometimes.....3
15.	Is your husband suspicious that you are involved in extra marital affair?	Yes.....1
		No.....2
		Sometime.....3
16.	Have you known women involved in extra marital affair while husband is abroad?	yes1
		No.....2
17.	Do you get along with your husband?	Yes.....1
		No.....2
		Okay.....3
18.	Whose is responsible for the breakage of marriage in migrant couples?	Husband.....1
		Wife.....2
		Both.....3
19.	When do you wish the husband to come back home?	Soon.....1
		Later.....2
		as per his wish.....3
20.	How do you feel in absence of husband?	Lonely.....1
		Free.....2
		Okay.....3
21.	Husband's time in Nepal spent with:	Wife.....1
		Children.....2
		Others.....3
22.	Are you happy in marriage	Yes.....1
		No.....2
		Okay.....3
23.	Duration spent with Wife	> 1 year.....1
		1 year -3 years.....2
		<4 years.....3

(APPENDIX II) परिशिष्ट दुई: शोधपत्र तयारी गर्नका लागि तयार गरिएको प्रश्नावलीको नमुना

उत्तरदाताका श्रीमानको बारेमा

१, तपाईंको श्रीमान बिदेश काम गर्न जानु भएको कति बष भयो?

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| क) १-५ बष | ख) ६ - १० बष | ग) १० बष माथी |
| २, कती कक्षा सम्म पढनु भएको हो? | | |
| क) एक - १० कक्षा | ख) एस.एल.सी - बि.ए | ग)एम ए - पि एच |
| ३, कुन ठाउँमा हुनुहुन्छ? | | |
| क) अरब मुलुक /मलेसिया | ख) एसिया | ग) यूरोप, अमेरिका |
| ४, महिनामा कती कमाउनु हुन्छ? | | |
| क) २०-५० हजार | ख) ६० -१ लाख | ग) १लाख - माथी |
| ५, महिनामा कती खच पठाउनु हुन्छ? | | |
| क) १०-२० हजार | ख) २१ -५० हजार | ग) ५१हजार - माथी |
| ६, कमाएको पैसा बचतको लागि खच बाहेक पठाउनु हुन्छ? हुन्छ भने महिनामा कती? | | |
| क) १० - ५०हजार | ख) ५१ हजार - १ लाख | ग) १ लाख भन्दा माथी |
| ७, पठाएको रकम बढी के मा खच हुन्छ? | | |
| क) घर खच | ख) बच्चाको पढाई | ग) तपाइको आफ्नो ब्यक्तिगत खच? |
| ८, तपाईं या श्रीमानले खचको लागि निणय लिनु हुन्छ? | | |
| क) आफु | ख) श्रीमान | ग) दुबैले (अन्य) |
| ९, तपाईंले आफु खुशी आफ्नो लागि खच गर्नु हुन्छ? | | |
| क) गछु | ख) गर्दिन | ग) कहिले काहो |
| १०, केमा लगानी गर्नु भएकोछ? | | |
| क) ब्यवसाय वा अन्य | ख) जग्गा जमिन ,घर बनाउने | ग) समान, गरगहना किन्ने |
| ११, बचत कस्को नाममा गर्नु हुन्छ? | | |
| क) आफु | ख) श्रीमान | ग) अन्य |
| १२, कती समयमा नेपाल छुट्टीमा आउनु हुन्छ? | | |
| क) १ बष | ख) २ बष | ग) ३ बष भन्दा माथी |
| १३, कती समयमा आवस जस्तो लाग्छ? | | |
| क) छिटो | ख) ढिलो | ग) कहिले आए पनि हुन्छ |

१४, नेपालमा आउँदा बढो समय केमा बिताउनु हुन्छ?

क) घरको काम ख) घुम्घाम ग)भेटघाट

१५) बढो समय कोसँग बिताउनु हुन्छ?

क) श्रीमती /तपाईं ख) बच्चा ग)अन्य

१६) श्रीमन बिदेशमा हुँदा कति समयमा कुरा हुन्छ?

क) दिनमा ख) हप्तामा ग) महिनामा

१७, कुराकानी के को माध्यमबाट बढो हुन्छ?

क) ईन्टरनेटमा ख) टेलिफोन या मोबाईल कलमा ग) अन्य

१८) भाडियो कलमा कतिको कुरा हुन्छ?

क) सधैँ जसो ख) कहिले काहो ग) खासै हुन्न

१९, कुराकानी के को बारेमा बढो हुन्छ?

क) घर व्यबहारको सम्बन्धको ख) बच्चाको ग) व्यक्तिगत कुरा /आफ्नो

२०, कतिको कुराकानी गन रुचाउनु हुन्छ?

क) धेरै ख) ठिकै ग) रुचाउनु हुन्न

२१, कुराकानी गदा कतिको झगडा गनु हुन्छ?

क) धेरै हुन्छ ख) हुन्न ग) कहिले काहो हुन्छ?

२२, के को बारेमा झगडा बढो हुन्छ?

क) घर व्यबहारको सम्बन्धको ख) बच्चाको ग) तपाईंको आपसी

२३, कुराकानीमा प्राय कस्ले संपक गनु हुन्छ?

क) आफु ख) श्रीमान् ग) बराबर

२४, यौन सम्बन्धी कतिको खुल्ला रुपमा कुरा हुन्छ?

क) हुन्छ ख) हुन्न ग) कहिले काहो

२५, श्रीमान् टाढा हुँदा कस्तो महसुस हुन्छ?

क) एकलो/ कठिन ख) स्वतन्त्र ग) ठिकै

२६) माया प्रेमको कुरा कतिको गनु हुन्छ?

क) धेरै ख) कहिले काहो ग) खासै हुन्न

बसाइसराइ र महिला (उत्तरदाता)सम्बन्धी

१, तपाईं कती भयो शहरमा बसाइ सनु भएको?

क) १ - ५ बष

ख) ६-१० बष

ग) १० बष भन्दा बढी

२, तपाईं कती समएको लागि आउनु भएको हो?

क) केही समय

ख) सधैँ

ग) थाहा छैन

३, तपाईं यहाँ आउनु अघी गाउमा के गर्नु हुन्थ्यो?

क) जागिर

ख) पढाई

ग) खेती

४, तपाईं कती पढ्नु भएको हो?

क) एस.एल.सी मुनी

ख) एस.एल.सी - आइ .ए

ग) बी .ए - माथि

५, बिहे गरेको कती भयो?

क) १-५ बष

ख) ६ - १० बष

ग) ११बष - माथि

६, कसरो बिहे गर्नु भएको हो?

क) मागी

ख) लभ विवाह (भागी)

ग) तानी

७, बिहे गरेर कती समय सँगै बस्नु भयो?

क) १ बष कम

ख) १-३ बष

ग) ४- भन्दा माथि

८, बच्चा छन कि छैन , छ भने कती छन?

क) छैन

ख) १ जना - २

ग) ३ माथि

९, बच्चा स्कुल कलेज जाने भए सरकारी कि बोर्डिङ जान्छ?

क) सरकारी

ख) बोर्डिङ स्कुल

ग) प्राइभेट कलेज

१०, बच्चाको पढाई देखी खुशी अनी सन्तुस्त नै हुनुहुन्छ?

क) खुशी

ख) छैन

ग) ठिकै

११, बच्चाको लागि सबै निणय कस्ले गर्नु हुन्छ?

क) आफैँ

ख) श्रीमान

ग) दुबै

१२, तपाईं बढी समय केमा बिताउनु हुन्छ?

क) जागिर वा ब्यपार, ब्यवसाय

ख) पढाई

ग) बच्चासँग/घरट्यबहारमा

१३, के को लागि शहर आउनु भएको हो ?

क) आफ्नो पढाईको

ख) बच्चाको पढाई

ग) सुख कात्नु वा अन्य

बणनात्मक प्रश्नहरू

श्रीमती (उत्तरदाता) सम्बन्धी

१, तपाईं कती बष पुग्नु भयो?

क) १८-३० बष ख) ३१- ४० बष ग) ४१ बष भन्दा माथि

२, तपाईं कुन धम मान्नु हुन्छ?

क) हिन्दू ख) बुद्ध ग) किरात अन्य

३, तपाईं हाल को को बस्दै हुनुहुन्छ?

क) आफै ख) बच्चासँग ग) परिवारक सदस्य वा अन्य

४, तपाईं शहर बस्न आएकोमा कतको खुशी हुनुहुन्छ?

क) छु ख) छैन ग) ठिकै

५, तपाईंको शहर बसाइ सरेपछा सबै भन्दा ठुलो र महत्वपूर्ण के काम भयो?

क) पढाइमा उपलब्धि ख) आर्थिक उपलब्धि ग) सुखभोग /अन्य

६, शहर आए पछा तपाईंको जिवनमा कस्तो परिवतन भएको जस्तो लाग्छ?

क) राम्रो ख) नराम्रो ग) खासै परिवतन छैन

७, पहिला गाउको जिवन कि शहरको अहिलेको जिवन राम्रो लाग्छ?

क) गाउको ख) सहरको ग) खास फरक छैन

८, श्रीमनसँग शहर आएपछा राम्रो कि गाउमा हुँदा राम्रो सम्बन्ध थियो?

क) गाउमा ख) शहरमा ग) खासै फरक छैन

९, तपाईंलाई गन मन लागेको काममा कतको श्रीमनको साथ पाउनु हुन्छ?

क) पाउछु ख) पाउँदिन ग) कहिके काही पाउछु

१०, तपाईंको बानी व्यवहारमा श्रीमन सन्तुस्त हुनुहुन्छ?

क) हुनुहुन्छ ख) हुनुहुन्न ग) ठिकै

११, श्रीमनसँग कतको बिचार र कुराहरू मिल्छ?

क) मिल्छ ख) मिल्दैन ग) ठिकै

१२, तपाईं श्रीमानसँग खुशी हुनुहुन्छ वा तपाईंको बैबाहिक जिवनमा कतको खुशी हुनुहुन्छ?

क) छु ख) छैन ग) ठिकै

१३, श्रीमान् बिदेशमा हुँदा उहाको बानिमा कतको परिवतन पाउनु हुन्छ?

क) पाउछु ख) पाउँदिन ग) खासै फरक हुन्न

१४, बिदेशमा श्रीमन हुँदा के कुरा गुमाउनु हुन्छ जस्तो लाग्छ?

क) स्वतन्त्रता ख) साथ/सहयोग ग) अन्य

१५, श्रीमन बिदेशमा हुँदा कतको एकलोपन महसुस गर्नु हुन्छ?

क) गर्छु ख) गर्दिन ग) ठिकै

१६, तपाईंको विचारमा श्रीमन बिदेशमानै गाको ठाक कि नेपालमै सँगै बसेर केहाँ गन पाएको ठाक लाग्छ?

क) बिदेशनै ख) स्वदेशमै ग) जता बसे पनि ठिकैछ

१७, श्रीमानले तपाईंलाई कतिको सम्बन्धमा सन्का गनु हुन्छ?

क) गनु हुन्छ ख) गनु हुन्न ग) कहिले काहाँ

१८, तपाईंलाई पनि उहाको बानी व्यबहारमा सन्का लाग्छ कि लाग्दैन?

क) लाग्छ ख) लाग्दैन ग) कहिले काहाँ

१९, महिला पुरुष बिच कतिको भिन्नता गनु हुन्छ?

क) गनु हुन्छ ख) गनु हुन्न ग) केहाँ कुरामा गनु हुन्छ

२०, श्रीमानले महिलाहरुलाई कतिको सम्मान गनु हुन्छ?

क) गनु हुन्छ ख) गनु हुन्न ग) ठिकै

२१, अरुको कुरा सुनेर कतिको झगडा अनी सन्का गनु हुन्छ?

क) गनु हुन्छ ख) गनु हुन्न ग) कहिले काहाँ

२२, बिदेश जानेको श्रीमती शहरमा मोजमस्ती गरेर बस्छन् भन्ने गरिन्छ के सहमत हुनुहुन्छ?

क) छु ख) छैन ग) कसैलाई होला

२३, तपाईंको विचारमा केहाँ बिदेश जानेहरु धेरैको बैबाहिक सम्बन्ध छुटेकोछ पनि छ त्यस्मा बढा को जिम्मेवार होला?

क) श्रीमान् ख) श्रीमती ग) दुबै

२४, श्रीमतीलाई बुढो बिदेशमा हुँदा अर्का पुरुषसँग सम्बन्ध हुन्छ भन्ने र बढा सन्का गरिन्छ के तपाईंले पनि त्यो समस्या भोग्नु भएकोछ?

क) छ ख) छैन ग) कहिले काहाँ

२५, श्रीमान् बिदेशमा हुँदा पर पुरुषसँग सम्बन्ध राखने अन्य महिलाहरु देख्नु/भेट्नु भएकोछ?

क) छ ख) छैन ग) कोहाँ कोहाँ

परिवार अर्नि आफन्तसँगको सम्बन्ध

१, तपाईं शहर आउनु भएकोमा घरअपरिवार खुशी हुनुहुन्छ?

क) हुनुहुन्छ ख) हुनुहुन्न ग) ठिकै

२, कती समयमा गाउ जानु हुन्छ र केका लागि जानु हुन्छ?

क) बषमा धेरै पटक ख) बषमा एक पटक ग) एक बष भन्दा बढाँमा

३, तपाईंको कतिको श्रीमनको घर परिवारसँग कुराकानी भईरहन्छ?

क) धेरै हुन्छ ख) हुँदैन ग) कहिले काहाँ

४, उहाहरुले शहर आएपछाँ गन व्यबहारमा पहिले भन्दा कतिको फरक पाउनु हुन्छ?

क) पाउछु ख) पाउँदैन ग) ठिकै

- ५, फरक भए पहिलेको भन्दा कस्तो फरक पाउनु हुन्छ ?
 क) अझ राम्रो ख) अझ नराम्रो ग) दुबै
- ६, उहाहरुको मुख्य पेशा के हो?
 क) कृषि ख) ब्यापारब्यवसाय ग) अन्य
- ७, परिवारलाई श्रीमनले खच पनि पठाउनु पछ?
 क) पछ ख) पदन ग) कहिले काही
- ८, श्रीमान् भन्दा बाहेक कस्को सहयोग पाइरहनु
 क) माइतिको ख) श्रीमनको परिवारको ग) साथीभाइको
- ९, माइतीसँग कतिको संपर्कमा हुनुहुन्छ?
 क) छ ख) छैन ग) कहिले काही
- १०, माइतिको कतिको सहयोग पाइरहनु भएकोछ?
 क) धेरैछ ख) खासै छैन ग) केही केही
- ११, तपाईंको कतिको मन मिल्ने साथीहरु छन?
 क) धेरै छन् ख) छैनन ग) थोरै छन्
- १२, कतिको आफ्नो दुःख सुखको साथीसँग कुरा गनु हुन्छ?
 क) प्राय गहुँ ख) प्राय गर्दिन ग) कहिले काही
- १३, साथीभाइसँग कतिको समय बिताउनु हुन्छ?
 क) धेरै ख) हल्का फुल्का ग) बिताउदिन
- १४, आफन्तहरुले गाउमा हुँदा र शहर आएपछी गन व्यबहारमा कतिको फरक पाउनु हुन्छ?
 क) फरक छ ख) फरक छैन ग) थाहा छैन
- १५, फरक भए पहिलेको भन्दा कस्तो फरक पाउनु हुन्छ ?
 क) अझ राम्रो ख) अझ नराम्रो ग) दुबै
- १६, बसाइ सरे पछी पहिलेको तुलनामा आर्थिक अवस्था कस्तो छ ?
 क) पहिले भन्दा राम्रो ख) नराम्रो ग) उस्तै
- १७, राम्रो भए के कारण पहिलेको भन्दा राम्रो भयो ?
 क) श्रीमानको कमाइ ख) आफ्नो कमाइ ग) दुबैको कमाइ

समाप्त !!!

REFERENCES

At a rising rate, Nepal is working abroad go home in coffins

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

DECEMBER 21, 2016

[HTTPS://WWW.STATNEWS.COM/2016/12/21/NEPALIS-DIE-WORKING-ABROAD/](https://www.statnews.com/2016/12/21/nepalis-die-working-abroad/)

Banjade, Kamal(2011).An impact of male labour migration and remittance TU kiritipur

Bhattari, Rewanta (2015) Economic impact of remittance to the households of Mahespur VDC, Jhapa. Dissertation Degree in Economics TU kiritipur, Book Publisher: Kathmandu: 2015

Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), (2004), Nepal Living Standard Survey Report 2003/04,

Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), (2012).National Population and Housing Census (NPHC 2011). (Village Development Committee/Municipality) Kathmandu: CBS.

Gaire, H. (2006). Impact of Monetary Policy on Economic Development of Nepal. Pokhara: P.N. Campus.

Gyawali, Madhav (2014). The socio-economic impact of remittance (a case study of Banganga VDC of Kapilvastu District), Publisher: Kathmandu: 2014 TU Kiritipur [CD10488] (1)

ILO Global estimates of migrant workers and migrant domestic workers: Results and methodology: Special focus on migrant domestic workers. (2015). Geneva: ILO.

ILO, (2003), "Report of Tripartite Forum on Labor Migration in Southern Africa Pretoria" (Geneva: ILO)

International Migration Policies 2013 (Wall Chart).f (2013). Statistical Papers - United Nations (Ser. A), Population and Vital Statistics Report. doi:10.18356/0b14b926-en

KC, BAL Kumar (2013), Internal Migration in Nepal Index of Economic Freedom, 2017

Khatiwada p (2014) International migration & citizen in Nepal. poulation monograph of Nepal. Central Bureau of Statistics Ramshahpath Ktm Nepal

Khuseynova, Gulchekhra (2013) Social and economic impacts of labor migration on migrants' households in Tajikistan: working out policy recommendations to address its negative effects

Labour Migration for Employment: A Status Report for Nepal, 2013/14

Lee, E.S. (1996), 'A Theory of Migration', Demography, Vol.3

Martin, Susan Forbes (2003), Women and Migration, United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW)

McDowell, L., Batnitzky, A., & Dyer, S. (n.d.). Migration, Employment and Gender Divisions of Labour. *Women and Employment*.
doi:10.4337/9781848442931.00024

MOF. (2013). Economic Survey FY 2012/13. Kathmandu, Nepal: Ministry of Finance.

New Era. (1981). Study on Inter-regional Migration in Nepal. Kathmandu Nepal: New Era.

NRB, (2012). "Impact Evaluation of Remittances: A Case Study of Dhanusha District". Banking Development and Research Unit, Janakpur.

Part 2C Women and Substance Abuse. (2010). *Oxford Textbook of Women and Mental Health*. doi:10.1093/med/9780199214365.010.0005

Ravenstein, E.G., (1889), the Laws of Migration, Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Vol. 48, No. 1

Taylor, J. E. (2006). "International Labor Migration and Economic Development" Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat, Turin, Italy.

Todaro, M.P. (1969), a Model of Labour Migration and Urban Unemployment in Less Developed Countries. *The American Economic Review*, LIX (1).

UN, 2011 Impact of Remittance on poverty in Developing countries, Geneva, Switzerland.

World Bank (2011) "Migration and Remittances Fact Book 2010". World Bank, Washington D.C. USA.

<http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2017-09-18/more-nepalis-going-abroad-for-employment.html>

<http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2017-09-18/more-nepalis-going-abroad-for-employment.html> (*Published: 18-09-2017 08:07*)

<http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2017-09-18/more-nepalis-going-abroad-for-employment.html>

<https://thehimalayantimes.com/opinion/remittance-inflows-avoiding-dependence/>